and rehearsed before its delivery in public. Despite the interruptions, however, Mr. Bryan held his ground well, and the speech was a success of which he may well be proud. Among the first to congratulate him as he sat down was Senator Stewart, who had been a careful and gratified

SIGNIFICANT REFERENCES TO CLEVELAND. Some of Mr. Bryan's references to President Cleveland and his message were exceedingly significant, and his denial that the so-called Sherman law is the only or chief cause of existing business depression and general financial distress was emphatic and sweeping.

Two strong speeches were delivered by Republicans, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a new member, and General Henderson, of Iowa. Both of them advocated the repeal of the silver purchase provision, but declared that further legislation would be necessary after that had been done. General Henderson drew a strong picture of the prevailing distress, which he declared had been mainly caused by the Democratic threats to overturn the policy of protection under which the country had thrived during the last thirty years as it never had before. He also dwelt upon the statement in the President's message that he had intended to call Congress in extraordinary session in September to revise the tariff, if an emergency had not arisen to compel him to summon it at an earlier date to deal with another question. General Henderson said he believed that the free coinage of silver would result in a sharp contraction of the currency by driving \$500,000,000 of gold out of circulation, and therefore he could not support it. For his part, he would help to administer an opinte by voting for the repeal of the builion-purchae provision, as that was the only remedy that the President seemed able or willing to suggest, and the right to offer one. General Henderson's speech was eloquent, as well as forcible and logical, and it evidently produced a deep impression. He was replatedly applieded by the Republicans, and when he concluded it was noted that Bourke Cookran and a few other sound-money Democrats joined in the applause.

Mr. Coombs, of Brooklyn, spoke effectively in behalf of unconditional repeal. He complained of the two weeks' delay in reaching a vote on the pending measure, during which period "disaster would be spreading through the land and the cancer would be eating into the vitals of the reople." Mr. Coombs admitted that he had voted for the delay, and confessed that be had done so "much against his will and against his judgment." Two strong speeches were delivered by Republicans, Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, a new

DETAILS OF THE DEBATE.

NEW-YORK BANKERS COMPLIMENTED-MESSES. M'CALL, COOMBS, BRYAN AND HEN-DERSON SPEAK.

Washington, Aug. 16.-When the silver debate was resumed in the House, Mr. McCall (Rep., speaking in favor of the repeal, the bill that bimetallism and monometallism were at issue, but the cause of bimetallism was reprepolicy of buying silver would inevitably deprive the Government of its stock of gold and place this country upon the silver standard, and this would practically demonstize gold. Under the operation of the act of 1890 the Government had lost nearly \$100,000,000 of gold, and under a continuance of the act the day could not be distant when it would be unable to redeem in that metal. It would be madness, when the whole of the civilized and a large part of the heathen world had stopped the coinage of silver, for the United States to make that metal the standard of value. He had listened with astonishment to the assaults upon the bankers of the country. The fury of the present storm had fallen upon them, and when he saw the courage with which they had faced decreasing deposits and increasing deficits, and the ingenuity of the expe-dients they had adopted to preserve the vast ingeneral break-down in business, so far from calling entitled in this crisis to the admiration, as country. If the United States continued the exour veins every drop of the rich solden blood that vitalized the commerce of every civilized nation. Pass this bill and while it would not restore confidence at one blow, it would remove one of th chief causes of the existing depression, and would restore again a large measure of the prosperity which we so lately enjoyed.

Mr. Coombs (Dem., N. Y.) said that he would

not attempt to defend the city of New-York. She did not ask it of him; she did not need it. Her splendid record was her own defence. Who presented by the banks and merchants of With the storm beating on their heads from all sides, calmly, quietly and consist-ently they held their ground, and held out the hand of help to every portion of the country.

He highly commended the President's message, which, in his opinion had never been surpassed by any State paper. But the President might have said in conclusion that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The President had done his duty, and responsibility for action rested with Congress. He had yielded, much against his will and against his judgment, to the agreement made as to the method of

procedure on this bill. During those fourteen days of debate disaster would be spreading through the land, and the cancer would be eating into the vitals of the people.

MR. BRYAN'S EFFORT.

Mr. Bryan (Dem., Neb.) said that he would fully accomplish his purpose if he were able to impress upon the members of this House the importance of the question which was now under consideration and to quicken their appreciation of the grave responsibility which pressed upon them. Upon the action of this Congress might depend not only the welfare of the South and West, not only the welfare of the United States, but the welfare of humanity itself for ages to come. Some outside of this hall had assumed that the recommendation of the President imposed some obligations upon Democratic members to do as he desired, and a failure to fall in with the recommendations there made would subject the dissenter to administra-tive displeasure. But those persons did the President great injustice. The President had not ment forgotten the independence of the two branches of Congress. Let the President's own language rebuke those who would, from false fealty, change their convictions upon the subject in order to conform to his suggestions. In the message of 1885 to this Congress at the begining of the first session there would be found these words: "The zealous watchfulness of our constituents, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunals they establish

If he could understand the language of the mes sage, it meant but one thing. It meant the burial of silver with no promise of resurrection. It was the argument of the gold standard. It led to universal gold monometallism, to the realm over whose door was written "Abandon hope all ye

every public servant should be judged."

The silver men were called cranks and lunatics and idiots because they saw danger ahead of them, because in the adoption of a universal standard they saw disaster, not only to our people, but to all the world. The men from the West were roundly denounced in the East as Anarchists and destroyer of the Government. The man who said that the people should destroy the Government was called an Anarchist, but the man who said that the Government should destroy the people was called a patriot. (Applause.) There was but one way of bringing gold from abroad (except the issuing of cold bonds), and that was to sell our product and secure the yellow metal. But if we established a single gold standard gold would be put upon the auction block. Every time gold went abroad the farmers of the United States must lower the prices of their products. Then the farmers of England would lower their prices in order to get the gold

## The Violent Commotion

In the stomach and bowels produced by a violent purgative and its consequent dreaching action, never are, because it is impossible that they should be, followed by ment good effects. No specific which weakens and convulses the organs for whose relief it is used can do good. Bive pills, colomel, podophyllin, salts and senta, regetable or mineral purgative pills, are drastic remedies generally void of benefit. A reliable and effective substi-tute for them is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which effects a change both natural and thorough in the bowels when they are constipated. A sufficient and regular secretion of bile by the liver and sound digestion are also promoted by its use. Malaria in all its forms, rheumatism and kidney trouble are obviated by this flue reformer of disordered conditions of the system. A wineglassful three times a

INFLAMMATIONS, HEMORRHAGES. AND ALL PAIN. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

back. Then we must again lower ours, and no on could tell the price to which at last our products

See our name on ruce y weapher and label.

would settle down. Mr. Harter (Dem., Ohio) interrupted with a ques on, and for a quarter of an hour a running change of wit and repartee was indulged in by and although there was little in the colloquy pertaining to the serious question under debate, the eadiness of the disputants and their perfect good humor entertained the House.

of the ratio of 16 to 1, arguing that an increase of that ratio would be detrimental to an international agreement as to the coinage of the two metals. Mr. Voorhees changed his r Great Britain. The United States had got along before without the confidence of England, and, thank God, it could do so again. (Applause.) He wanted to restore confidence among the people, but he did not believe in curing a headache by putting a mustard plaster to the feet of the patient. (Applause.) Let some bill be passed here which would make the banks safe places of deposit. It was fear of the banks and not of the Government that had caused the present stringency. It was asked that there should be peace. There could be no peace so long as there were people here who would chain this country to a single gold standard. There would be war here, and eternal war. (Applause.)

WHAT THE PLATFORM MEANT. eant that the Sherman law was a makeshift something was a gold and silver coinage. The ques The question was whether he was right. Th but he had been deceived. He had said in his mes sage that the people demanded the repeal of the Sherman act. He had heard from the Boards of Trade and from the Chambers of Commerce he had not heard from the farmers or the men it the workshops, and he could no more judge of the opinion of the people than he could measure the ocean's depth by the foam on the ocean's wa

In closing, Mr. Bryan said: "The Democratic party stands to-day between two conflicting forces On the one side stand corporate interests of the United States-the moneyed interests, aggregated wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compas sionless. They are able to subscribe magnificently to campaign funds. They are able to crush with their all-pervading influence all who may oppose and to those who fawn and flatter they can bring ease and plenty. These demand that the Democratic party shall become the agent to execute their merciless decrees. On the other side stand an unnun bered throng, those who gave to the Democratic speak. Work-worn and dust-begrimed, they make their mute appeal, and too often find their cry for ing, pleads with the Democratic party to be its float upon the breeze. Its battle hymn is 'Home, sweet home," its war gry, 'Equality before the law.'
Between these forces, hesitating in doubt which
side to turn, yet con clous that upon its decision
must rest its fate, s ands the Democratic party,
and to it, and stan ag thus, come the words of
Israel's second law giver: 'Choose ye this day
whom ye will serve.' Aye, my friends, let me invoke the memory of him whose dust made sacred
the soil of Monticello, when his spirit went to join
the dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our
spirit from their earth. Thomas Jefferson was
called a demagogue. His followers were called a
mob, but he dared to follow the best promptings of
his heart; he dared to place man above matter, humanity above poverty. He dared to spurn the
bribes of wealth and power, and to plead the cause
of the common people, and because of his devotion
to their interests the Democratic party was invincible while he lived, and because of that devotion his memory will be revered while history endures.

"What message comes from the Hermitage? Aye, there was another crisis in the affairs of this Government, much like this. The National banks of that day sought to control the politics of the na-By overthrowing it he made himself the idol of the American people, and brought back the

my. By overthrowing it he made himself the idol of the American people, and brought back the public confidence to the Democratic party. We stand to-day as we did after the greatest success in the history of the Democratic party; and, standing upon this victory-crowned summit, will the party turn its face to the rising or the setting sun? Will it choose blessings or cursings, life or death, which, which?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech there were loud cries of "Vote," "Vote," "Vote"; and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues congratulating him upon his effort.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa) said that the most gratifying thing that could reach the people of the United States were these cries of "Vote, vote, vote," The people expected early action, if Congress was going to act at all. He would be glad to come to a vote at once. Fourteen days had been set aside by the Democrats for debate, but he regretted that so much time had been given. The country was concested by distress.

Congress was asked to come here as a physician to treat the alarming condition of the country. Congress could not act wisely unless it acted with to treat the alarming condition of the country. Congress could not act wisely unless it acted with yidgment. In his opinion the free coinage of siliver would drive this country to a silver lasis, and would eliminate from our circulation the Soiter would drive this country to a silver lasis, and would eliminate from our circulation the Soiter would drive this country to a silver lasis, and would eliminate from our circulation the Soiter would drive this country to a silver lasis, and would eliminate from our circulation the Soiter would drive this country to a silver lasis, and would eliminate from our circulation the soit had the courage and patriotism to forget the tariff plank of their platform; if they had the courage to tell Mr. Cleveland that they would carry out his financial policy and let the tariff alone, they would set the wheels of industry going and would give imp

business.

Mr. Moses (Dem., Ga.) spoke against the repeal bill, and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 26 to 1.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned until

HOKE SMITH'S PAPER FOR FREE COINAGE "THE ATLANTA EVENING JOURNAL" MAKES SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16 .- In an editorial on the financial situation "The Evening Journal," owned by the Secretary of the Interior, this afternoon, calls upon Congress "to pass the free coinage bill of both gold and silver, putting enough silver in the silver dollar to put it on a parity with the gold dollar.

"We further believe," it says, "that Mr. Cleve-land, his Cablact and the Democratic leaders in the Senate and House squarely favor this plan."
As "The Journal" has indorsed the President's message, and has not until now called for free coinage of both gold and silver, its utterances to day are regarded as significant.

# TREASURY OFFICIALS ARE THINKING.

Washington, Aug. 16.-The net balance in th Treasury to-day, in addition to the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, is only \$11,500,000. There are large fixed expenditures which cannot be curtailed to meet the falling off in receipts. In this situation the Trensury officials have been looking about them to see if some thing cannot be done to improve matters. There is in the Treasury about \$12,000,000 in subsidiary coin. It has been there for ten years or more, useless as far as paying obligations go. Many efforts have been made by Secretaries Windom, Foster, Carible and their predecessors to put this subsidiary coin out among the people. It would always come back in a short time, there being already in circulation all the subsidiar now made to coin these half and quarter dollar silve pieces into silver dollars and put them in circulation, It is believed they would remain in the rhannels of trads. The cost of this column would be, it is stated, about \$300,000. This, however, could only be done by nathority of Congress.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL AGAIN.

Washington, Aug. 16,—The Nicaragua Canal hill is up again. Mr. Frye has reintroduced in the senate the measure which Mr. Sherman brought forward in the last Congress and reported favorably from his Committee on Foreign Relations, and which was discussed for several days in the Senate without action. The capital stock of the company is fixed action. The capital solve of \$100 cach. The main pur-pose of the bill, of course, is to have the Government practically assume the construction of the canal and the control of the company.

DALLYING WITH FINANCE.

THE SENATE MAKES NO PRETENCE OF LEGISLATION.

EVEN THE PENDING ELECTION CASES NOT DIS POSED OF-THE NATIONAL BANK ISSUE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 16.—The Senate wasted another day to-day without the slightest pretence of effort toward legislation for the relief of the financial situation. No progress was made either by the Finance Committee or by the Democratic "Steering Committee" toward reporting a bill which shall express the opinion of the controlling party in the Senate for or against the President's policy immediate legislative action. Mr. Hoar, after a few scattering speeches had been made, tried to have August 8, and with Mr. Gallinger's amendment to it postponing tariff legislation until after March 4, 1897. But the only Democratic leader present in the Senate, Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, prevented a vote on either the resolution or the amendment by forcing an executive session, and immediately afterward an adjournment. The Senate was dis-

Mr. Voorhees changed his mind over night-simply to keep in practice, no doubt-on the ques tion of pushing the National Bank Issue bill to vote this afternoon. In deference to a desire to debate the measure, he said, he yielded to convenience of a number of his colleagues, and would let the bill go over until to-morrow. As nobody paid any special attention to the bank-issumeasure after it had been thus successfully jostled off the track, it is to be presumed that the referred to will be held in reserve as a means to force the measure back to the cale as often as it is called up in the "morning hour" by the Indiana Senator, Mr. Cockrell newed his assaults on Mr. Voorhees's contemplated "piece of favoritism" to the National banks, and announced that he would offer an amendm directing the payment in Government notes of the small 2 per cent bond issue now outstanding. If that failed, he would insist on an amendment providing that these 2 per cent bonds should not used in any event as a basis of circulationeither as now up to 90 per cent, or as proposed up to 100 per cent, of their face value.

It is evident that Mr. Cockrell and others of h Mr. Voorhees exercised an unwarrantable liberty Mr. Voorhees exercised an unwarrantage morting in rushing forward the pending bank circulation bill without first submitting it for approval to the Democratic caucus. The Indiana leader's assumption of management will consequently be stoutly resisted, and it is clear that unless some concessions are made to offended party pride Mr. Voorhees and his first attempt at financial legislation will be promptly thrown overboard on the first occasion by the majority of his Democratic collectures.

SCATTERING WORK IN THE SENATE. THE RESOLUTION TO POSTPONE TARIFF TINKER ING UNTIL 1897 A " HALL OF RECORDS" PROVIDED FOR

Washington, Aug. 16.-Among the petitions prosented in the morning hour in the Senate was from Cass County, Ind. It was directed (said Mr Voorhees, in presenting it) "against the manifold petition I heartily concur."

(which was agreed to) directing the architect of the with safety to life and property. He said that facts developed before a commit-

to a location on the south side of Pennsylvaniaave, between First and Fifteenth sts. The amendment was objected to by Mr. Vest on the ground that it would tend to put up the prices of property Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the Finance Commit

Senators who required more time not to call up to-day the bill to enable National banks to increase the their circulation to the amount of the per value that he would do so to-morrow. Mr. Cockreil of-fered an amendment directing the Secretary of the value, with accrued interest, in United States leval the amendment. The very moment that the Treasury notes were paid out on these bonds, which were not now due, and the interest on which was no burden to the Government, the notes, he said, ment in coin demanded. That would be an unbust nesslike proposition and would complicate the situacalled attention, in clear and forcible language, to the fact that the Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, were presented for redemption in gold, and that that caused the first falling off of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve. The proposed amendment he regarded as a most dangerous financial proposi-

Mr. Sherman, whom he spoke of as the great friend and patron of the National banks, and as the great gold-monometallist. Why, he asked, should the National banks be allowed to increase their circulation by \$19,000,009 on their bonds now deposited, while the Government itself could not issue greenbacks to redeem its 2 per cent bonds;

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) asked Mr. Cockrell if it was not a fact that a great porilon of the \$5,000. of 2 per cent bonds was now on deposit in the National banks. Mr. Cockrell-Twenty-one millions, or a little

Mr. Mitchell-Does the Senator think that any

rendered for Treasury notes? Cockrell-I think that every one of them

would be surrendered.

adopted this agreedment we will put in the bill precious luxury."

another provision that no National banks shall get "The St. James" any circulation on these 2 per cent bonds.

never should have been passed, and he was particularly gratified that not a single Democratic vote had been cast for it either in the Senate or | Canada is not wholly satisfied, but it would be hard House of Representatives. In an evil hour for the country the free silver Republicans had parted ompany with their friends on the Democratic passage of the Sherman act and the repeal of the on legal grounds, while according satisfaction to passage of the Sherman act and the repeal of the Bland act. The repeal of the Sherman act, without other legislation, would, in his opinion, place the country on a gold basis, would prevent the future colunge of any silver, and forever practically destroy silver as money. He believed in the double standard, and was not willing to cast his vote for the gold standard of money.

Inc. Lodge resolution was taken up, with the Gallinger amendment to it, to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any radical

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST without

HODGMAN'S RUBBER GOODS.

COR. GRAND ST. ADJ. 5TH AVE. HOTEL.

change in the tariff prior to March, 1897; and Mr. Gailinger addressed the Senate. He declared himself ready to vote, at the earliest possible moment, for the repeal of the Sherman act, though he did not believe that that much-abused law was largely responsible for existing financial evils. He did not lay claim to special knowledge of the financial question, but, from all he had read and heard, he was irresistibly led to the conclusion that one might as well attempt to cure bunions with sweetened water as to expect that the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act would entirely remove the existing financial stringency. He believed that silver and the Sherman act had infinitely less to do with business depression to-day than the anticipated onshaught of the party in power on the McKinley tariff bill. His amendment gave the Democratic party an opportunity to escape from its own folly. It put off tariff to escape from its own folly, it put off tariff ceuntry that had shown a capacity to deal with great economic questions.

In conclusion Mr. Gallinger said: "Let the bill permitting banks to increase their circulation be enacted into law, and let this resolution and amendment be adopted, and confidence in our finances will be at once restored, both at home and abroad; trade will brighten, and another era of prosperity (equal to the marvellous prosperity of the Administration of President Harrison) will speedily come to the people of the United States."

At the close of Mr. Gallinger's remarks the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 3:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.

SOME DISSATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

THE REGULATIONS, IT IS THOUGHT, WILL COMPET THE UNITED STATES TO PATROL BEHRING SEA, WITHOUT BENEFIT TO IIS

OWN SEALERS

Washington, Aug. 16.-Opinion in Washington over the decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal differs materially as to the measure of the benefits, if any, derived by the United States from the regulations Naval officers and others whose duties have brought them in contact with the pocontroversy seem to think that the United States is the real victor, so far as the practical effects of rominent members of the diplomatic branch of th thing but satisfied with the findings of the cour and it is asserted that this dissatisfaction extends to the regulations. It is understood that his view regulations, they think that the United States will without benefit to its sealers, while Russia, Japan ns being binding only on Great Britain and this

and American warships patrolled the sea to pre vent sealing, and the question whether the vessels aval vessels to be maintained in Behring Sea

this will result in the establishment of a perma-

intement that the American contentions were untenable, they have, nevertheless, adopted pro-visions for the future government of the industry Hudson River State Hospital, was called, and a It may possibly be too early to draw these large

Commerce, who has had much to do with the Behring Sea question since the first seizures, thinks that the close season in May, June and July will be a serious blow to British Columbia scalers, masmuch as those are the months in which the seals congregate on the Pribyloff Islands. By the time a letter to the Governor declaring Meredith danat these islands hunters have a better opportunity eries, and when the seals get outside the sixtycision to maintain a close season looks as if the monopoly in sealing had been given to the United States. Outside of Behring Sea Camalians will stand as good a chance as they ever did.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 16.-Local scalers, while regarding the decision of the Behring Sea arbitrators as favorable to securing compensation for losses caused by the Americans, say the regulations will be disastrous in stopping scaling on the coast he disastrous in stopping scaling of where the catch is principally taken,

# COMMENT IN FUGLAND AND FRANCE.

THE DECISION THOUGHT TO HE THE LEST THAT COULD HAVE BEEN REACHED.

London, Aug. 16.-"The Pall Mail Gazette," co menting editorisely to-day upon the decision of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, says: "The award is satisfactory to England, and need not be regretted by the United States. It ratifles the unconsiderable portion of these bonds would be sur- allemable right of vessels to sail the high seas free canon law of nations is of more value to the United Mr. Mitchell-Do you mean that they would sur-render those bonds now deposited to secure cir-humane and far-reaching. It may cause a present falling off in the income of certain sealers, but it Mr. Cockrell-I suppose that when we have will secure to the world a regular supply of a

"The St. James's Gazette" ridicules the idea that Mr. Cockrell expressed his amazement and morti-fication at the objections made to his proposition by the friends of the National banks. Finally the by the Harmond the state over till to-morrow, and closed sea. All that the award has done, the paper Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) addressed the Senate in gdds, is to give the sanction of the Tribunal to favor of the double standard of gold and silver. a set of regulations that would probably have been It was universally agreed, he said, that the Sher-man act was thoroughly bad. It was a law which dian and American representatives.

"The Globe" says: "The United States gets the best of the business on the whole. Therefore, to say what more the arbitrators could have done."

Paris, Aug. 16.—The "Temps" to-day, in an article on the award of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, says it gives the advantage to England the United States. The "Temps" points to the fact the United States. The "Temps" points to the fact that the Tribunal eleverly and wisely terminated the differences and rendered the solution easily acceptable by both parties.

The "Journal Des Debats" says that the result of the arbitration affords the singular spectacle of both the interested Powers being satisfied. The paper congratulates France upon furnishing the man who presided over the Tribunal rendering such a judgment.

ONLY SIN TO CHICAGO AND RETURN VIA washing Powder.

Next personally conducted excursion train leaves New-York. Chambers-st., 10:15 a. m., Monday. August 21; arrives Chicago 4:15 p. m. next day. New and clegant coaches with high back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Tickets good tenders, with privilege of returning via Nigara Falls. Similar excursions on September 2, 6 and 12.

FIREMEN END THEIR WORK NOW THEIR ENJOYMENT WILL BEGIN.

AFTER THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS DINNER

WAS SERVED-PRIZE CONTESTS TO-DAY. The second day of the New-York State Firemen' Convention has come and gone, and Coney Island begins to realize that it has a big job on hand. This is not an unusual thing at Coney Island, where big 'jobs' are handled with a celerity that astonishes those who are not on the inside. There are at present quartered in and around the island about 25,000 firemen. Many of them think the pace at Coney island is a trifle too rapid, and seek the restful seclusion of Brooklyn, while others, desiring a higher grade of amusement, come to New-York. With the cl yesterday's session of the convention all serious business came to an end.



FIREMEN'S HOME AT HUDSON, N. Y. The business of the day yesterday began in the delegates had taken their usual parade around town. After the Rev. A. P. Stockwell had offered prayer, the election of officers took place, the followng being elected: Orange S. Ingram, of Troy, re elected president; secretary, Thomas Honohan, Frankfort; treasurer, George H. Scott, Coxsackie; vice-presidents, John P. Finn, Brooklyn; William Young, Portchester; A. H. Bolger, Oswego; John B. Haggerty, Plattsburg; John Crook, Staten Island; statistician, W. E. Churchill, Weedsport; additional trustees of the Firemen's Home, for three years, H. D. Brewster, J. B. Haggerty and John Y. McKane. Chairman Ingram read a letter from the Ne

York Police Department granting the firemen the ege of parading through the streets for one officers. The watter of formally turning Firemen's Association, the Home at Hudson was also discussed. ing has only recently been completed, and it is admirably adapted as a home for aged firemen. It was built indirectly under the suspices of the ociation, but the building trustees assumed all the responsibility of building it, even to of personally guaranteeing the payment of bills. The trustees are Governor Flower, John W Vrooman, Judge E. P. Griffith and Colonel Charles Rogers. On motion of J. F. Schlosser, of Fishkill, of the association and give it to the Firemen's Home After the convention had adjourned sine die the

delegates formed in marching order, and, led by Su to the Sea Beach Palace, where dinner had been gates and prominent guests. but the 1.500 diners didn't mind that; in fact, they rather enjoyed it. Conrad Stubenbord, the president of the Coney Island Fire Department, presided. Now that the business of the convention is over the firemen will enjoy themselves. The fan will begin to-day at 10 a. m. At that hour there will be price drills, in which fire companies from every part of the state will compete; these will take place on the Brighton Beach Racetrack. One hour inter, on the same track, hook and ladder races will be run off. The prizes in these two contests amount to \$1,050. About the same amount will be awarded to the winners of the hose races and additional prize drill, which take place at 2 and 3 p. m. respectively. At 5 o'clock there will be a swimming contest between young women, and at 7 o'clock a special concert will be given by Sousa's Band at Manhattan Beach. but the 1,500 diners didn't mind that; in fact, they

MEREDITH'S FATE IN THE JUDGE'S HANDS.

END OF THE HEARING IN THE ALLEGED INSANE.

to-day. To the charge that he had drugged Mereto-day. To the charge that he had drugged Meredith he said he had given him ordinary medicine, but had never given him or any other patient nitro-giverine, nor did he ever give him a dose of hyoscyamus. So far as the witness knows, and for the hall, and seeing that he was not going to get an for the hall, and seeing that he was not going to get a solution of the hall, and seeing that he was not going to get a solution of the hall, and seeing that he was not going to get a solution.

long hypothetical question was put to him, in-volving the main features in Meredith's life, and

Commissioners in Lunacy, was called, and said he refused to consent to Meredith's pardon, and a letter to the Governor declaring Meredith dangerously insane. The witness had an interview with Meredith on the 6th or 7th of this month, and he concluded he was suffering from chronic delusional insanity.

Meredith was again called to the stand. He said he was an ordinary bookkeeper. When Dr. Macdon-aid desired to talk to him the witness said to him: "You have taken your position and I decline to Dr. Gray was recalled and explained ideas ex-

Dr. Gray was recalled and explained pleas ex-pressed in his book, which seemed to conflict. He declared that Meredith's case lacks several symptoms which go to make up a diagnosis of paranoia, which means more than exotism and a sense of injury. Witness said, "I would not be here if I did not think this man sane." This closed all the evidence in the case. The counsel summed up. The reourt then adjourned, Judge Barnard reserving his decision, and Meredith was taken back to the Matteawan Asylum pend-ing that decision.

William Bridge, Bernard Cannon, Benjamin Smith and Thomas Graham, four members of the Lava Bed gang, in Jersey City, were yesterday sentenced to two years each in State prison by Judge Hudspeth. Five years ago Bridge, the leader of the gang, was sent to State prison and the gang was broken up. Bridge was released in May last, and his old companions at once railled around him. They broke into a West Shore freight car, and four were caught and convicted. The others are said to have left the city.

WELL-KNOWN GERMANS ON THE LAHN

The Lahn, which prrived here yesterday, trought a number of prominent Germans who are on their way to the World's Fair. Among them were Professor Helmholst, the well-known scientist; Dr. Walter Siesecke, World's Fair Commissioner Jentzsch, Dr. Klein, Connellior Otto von Muhiterg, Dr. Schulz, president of the German Imperial Railroad Commission; Dr. Eduard Schmitt, Professor von Winkel and World's Fair Commissioner Waag. Mrs. von Starkhoff, the wife of the United States Consul at Bremen, was also a passenger on the Lahn. The steamer



In chronic Catarrh in the Head, where every other would be help has failed, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will give \$500 if they can't effect a perfect and permanent cure. By its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, this remedy will cure the very worst cases.

WAS-H-JACKSON-&(C

Broadway, Union Sq. and 18th St.

**HEADQUARTERS** OPEN FIREPLACES.

Costar's Exterminators kills Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockroaches, Fleas. Infailte 88 years. No poison. No danger. 40 Clinton

THE VICTORY IS NEW-YORKS

CAPTAIN WARD'S MEN WIN IN THE FINAL GAME WITH BROOKLYN.

RUSIE'S BRILLIANT PITCHING WAS THE PRAS URE-THE BRIDEGROOMS, WITH STEIN IN THE BOX, WERE CONFIDENT OF SUC CESS-A LARGE ATTENDANCE.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Delightfel weather, a large crowd and a spirited base ball contest were the agreeable features at the Pale Grounds yesterday. The game was the final one of the season between the New-York and Brooklyn teams, as season between the New-York and Brooklyn teams, as the management of each team utilized every instinct pa-teining to the game in their effort to capture the victor, Had Brooklyn won, the Bridegrooms would have capture the series and would have been entitled to claim the chaploaship of the metropolitan district. For the Giants to win meant the tying of the series and a probable charge later in the season, to win local honors. The Giants was easily, mainly through the superb pitching of Rusie, by the mighty Hoosfer was never in better form.

the mighty Hoosier was never in better form.

Stein, after a long rest, was put in to pitch for
Brooklyn and, as the Giants had not won a game frehim this year, the followers of the Bridegrooms were
rather confident of victory. Although Russle had pitche
on Monday, Ward decided to take no chances, and he was on Monday, ward to be be be been seratches. He structure to four hits, two being scratches. He structure to four hits, two being scratches. out eight men-an unusual performance under the mouterists. The fielding work was superb, the blunders Daiy being the only misplays of the game. Ward an up so well as he did in his opening game. The Breakly men went out in order in eix of the nine innings. The Gients virtually settled the game in the opening insig. when they scored three runs. The NEW-YORK.

Totals ..... 2 4 24 14 2 Totals Earned runs—Brooklyn 1, New-York 2. Le Brootlyn 3, New-York 5. First base on bal 2, off Rusic 2. Struck out—By Stein 2. Three-base hit-Davis. Sacrifice hits-Griffin, ford 2, Ward, Connor, Milligan. Stolen base Ward, Tiernan. Double play—Rusic, Fuler Hit by pitcher—Dailey, Burke, Rusic. Passed gan. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—1.35

Gilbert Hatfleta signed with the Brooklyn club yester-

THE RECORDS. Won.Lost.Pret Clubs. 66 29 .095 Cincinnati 59 37 .015 St. Louis 55 37 .598 Baltimore No games are scheduled to-day. iphia teams will play of a postponed game at Phila delphia.

son's three-bagger and Brodne's actuated double and sacrifices by Lyons and Elechauer gave Pitts burg the winning run in the tenth. Bierbauer and Dono van carried off the fielding honors for Pitt-burg, while the Bernard work by Burger and belillight catches van carried off the fielding nonors for the obs.

Frodle and Dowd, for the Browns, made brilliant catches. The Pittsburg team starts for the East to-night. President Buckenburger has decided to allow Mack to fully recover, and he will not accompany the team. Otherwise the club is as strong as it has been any time this season. and will make Boston play ball for the flag. reatening. Attendance, 2,300. The score: tasburg 3 0 2 6 0 0 0 0 0 1 1-6 Louis 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0-8

l'ittsburg ... Poughkeepsie, Aug. 16 (Special).—Dr. Frederick Sefton was the first witness in the Meredith case letter. Unpire-Hurst. Cleveland, Aug. 16.-Cleveland was defeated in another

to it, jumped into the air backward and caught it with one hand. Smith played beautiful ball at short for the 
 visitors.
 It rained all the afternoon.
 The score:

 Cleveland
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4

volving the main features in Mergiith's life, and he was asked if the facts were true, what would be his opinion in relation to Merceitth's case, and the witness answered: "I should consider his a case of paranola. Out of 500 cases there has never been a recovery. They are the most dangerous of all cases."

Dr. Carlos F. Macdonald, of the State Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, was called, and said he refused to consent to Merceitth's pardon, and

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.-Pitchers Keefe and O'Conner received notice of release from Manager Wright to-day, Posten defented Philadelphia to-day by batting at the right time. The Philadelphias outbatted their opponents, but

th ir hits were too widely scattered to be productive of

FROM EDAM CHEESE TO KID GLOVES.

The Fraud Roll Committee, allas the Fairciald Commission, alias the Custom House Investigation Commission, and the Custom Committee, took up its interesting \$40-a-day existence again yesterday. Poindexter Dunn, he of Ford's Theatre notoriety, was there, and so were ex-Collector Magone and Wallace MacFarlane. Mr. Fairrector Magone and Wallace MacFarlane, Mr. Fair-child is on record as a member, and he occasionally attends its sessions. Having finished up Edam cheeses on Tuesday, the committee yesterday took up French kid gloves. The commissioners are showing strong interest just now in millinery, and it is said strong interest just now in millinery, and it is said
that all or most of the dressmakers and milliners
whose trunks have been seized in the last two or
three years have appeared before the commission at
its secret sessions.

Yesterday afternoon the examination of chief
weighers was resumed, and will be continued this
morning.

THE LETTS JULY HAVING A HARD TIME.

The second trial of Alexander S. Letts for defrat. ling the second trul of Accounts S. Letts for derivating the Pennsylvania Bailroad was concluded at 1:30 p. m. the yesterday. At the end of his charge Judge Hudspeth ordered Letts locked up. At 4:30 p. m. the jury asked to be discharged. They stood three for acquittal and nine for conviction. They were sent back. At 8:30 they stood five for acquittal and seven for conviction, and were locked up for the night. The lirst jury disagreed after twenty-six hours' study of the case.

THE ETNA COMES BACK TO NEW YORK

The Italian cruiser Etna, after a cruise of several weeks about the American coast, returned to this port yesterday and anchored in the Hudson River. The Etna visited